

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### State of Nevada State Fiscal Year 2002

In 1987 the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) became the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance formula grant. Located in Carson City, Nevada's capital, OCJA has grown from a small two person office into a six person office housed under the Department of Public Safety.

It is the mission of the State Administrative Agency to reduce violent crime and substance abuse in Nevada by extending support to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Given the scale of these problems, it is clear no one entity can address these complex issues alone. Every discipline and agency has an important contribution to make. Creating a comprehensive justice system requires ensuring that the various components of the system work together through support and information sharing. The State Administrative Agency encourages applicants for the Byrne grant funds to work closely with other criminal justice agencies to promote comprehensive, innovative, strategies to address community and statewide substance abuse and violent crime problems. The SAA also works diligently to coordinate Byrne grant funds with other justice grants to further enhance Nevada's mission.

The 2002 *Morgan Quitno Awards* ranked Nevada as the seventh most dangerous state in which to live.<sup>1</sup> Although Nevada has remained in the top ten since 1994, the ranking dropped from third place last year. Obviously stringent law enforcement and stiff prison sentences are partially responsible for the improved status. However, with severe budget cuts, there is concern Nevada will return to the top three next year.

There was a total of 31 programs funded with Byrne Grant funds this past fiscal year including two new projects, Rave Education and Training (Purpose Area 1) and High-Tech Crimes (Purpose Area 6). Again this year, a major effort was made to fund projects which coordinate and cooperate with other agencies and disciplines. Many of these projects include components that cross over into several purpose areas.

Nevada's priority issues as identified in the 2000-2002 Strategy, remained basically the same as the previous year. There were four priority areas:

- % Multi-jurisdictional narcotic task forces and interdiction operations remain the cornerstone of Nevada's strategy. The relationship between drugs, gangs and crime must be recognized and attempts to restrain illicit drug use and distribution continued.
- % Manufacturing and use of methamphetamine is a growing problem. The ever increasing arrest rates have created new focus on this priority area for

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<sup>1</sup>Morgan Quitno Press, Lawrence, Kansas, *State Rankings*.

Nevada.

- % Priority is given to increase the capability of Nevada's Criminal Justice System to more efficiently identify, process and track offenders, by improving drug control technology and criminal justice systems in both state and local criminal justice agencies ensuring the safety of Nevada's citizens and tourists.
- % As gang violence and drug trafficking increase in Nevada, reducing these dangers has become another priority for Nevada. This priority area includes prevention and education programs as well as gang task forces dedicated to the reduction of juvenile criminal activity and gang membership.

In the introduction section of this report, these four priority areas will be more fully described. The summary section will detail each purpose area including the activities and accomplishments. The evaluation section will describe the methods of assessments and evaluations being implemented by the SAA and its sub-grantees.

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance is also the administering agency for the Governor's Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment, which serves as Nevada's drug policy board. Each biennium the "Commission" produces a State Master Plan. This "Master Plan" identifies the problems and addresses the needs regarding substance abuse in Nevada. The "Commission" also makes recommendations to the Governor regarding legislation to improve the substance abuse problems in Nevada.

While the full extent of substance abuse and crime can only be estimated, statistics reveal the crime and drug/alcohol problems in Nevada are rampant. They negatively impact our public health, social services, criminal justice system and work productivity. Through research and the setting of priority areas, Byrne grant funds can be used to achieve a higher impact towards reducing crime and substance abuse in Nevada.

## INTRODUCTION

Drug-related violence and crime present a grave threat to Nevada's citizens. It effects all ethnic origins, religions, and age groups. It knows no boundaries, running rampant in both urban and rural settings. Between 1996 and 2000 Nevada saw a 44% increase in drug abuse violations, and was designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). The HIDTA Program helps improve the effectiveness and efficiency of drug control efforts by facilitating cooperation between drug control organizations through resource and information sharing, pooling of resources, coordinating and focusing efforts, and implementing joint initiatives.

Nevada's public lands comprise 68% (48 million acres) of the State's land base according to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) statistics. These public lands feature high mountain lakes and pine forests; canyons and valleys; sand dunes and mesquite thickets. Remote areas are difficult to patrol regularly with Nevada's limited resources. The BLM has allocated millions of dollars in funding to states such as Nevada which have significant marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing, and trafficking activities on public lands. Combining resources of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies are the most effective weapons in this battle.

Evidence indicates drug users are more likely to commit crimes than non-users. It is impossible to say quantitatively how much drugs influence the occurrence of crime. However, it is indisputable that drug use significantly influences the family unit, leading to a higher domestic violence rate, higher instances of unemployment, more on-job injuries, and increased dropout rates. These are only some of the areas affected.

States with high rates of marijuana use among the 12 and older age group also have high rates of illicit drug use for other than marijuana<sup>2</sup>. The state with the highest rate of past month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana was Nevada (4%). For dependence on any illicit substance for the past year, three states ranked in the top fifth for all age groups: Delaware, Nevada and Massachusetts.

In the last grant year, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, the State Administrative Agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant, allocated funds to state and local government agencies to aid in their struggle to control the substance abuse situation in Nevada. Not only does this office serve as the SAA for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, but also for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Prisoners Grant, the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Grant, the National Incident Based Reporting System, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program, and the National Criminal History Improvement Program.

During fiscal year 2002 by working in conjunction with the grants administered through this office and by coordinating with the state agencies administering the Juvenile Justice Grants and the Violence Against Women Grants, 31 projects were funded within nine purpose areas directed at

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<sup>2</sup>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*.

promoting the “Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy” within the designated priority areas. The areas were broken down as follows:

*% Reduce drug trafficking and manufacturing within Nevada through enforcement.* There were 14 subgrantees funded in this priority area. The operations of the multi-jurisdictional task forces were the cohesive source of stability for this program. A total of \$2,332,648 in Federal funds were allocated to this area.

*% Promote dedication to the discovery and eradication of clandestine methamphetamine labs and marijuana cultivation.* With \$111,173 in Federal funds, two officers were utilized to better identify and locate persons transporting chemical agents commonly used to manufacture methamphetamine and to investigate high volume methamphetamine dealers.

*% Reduce juvenile crime and gang involvement.* There were four projects in this focus area totaling \$552,416 in Federal funds. Of these projects, three were gang task forces and the fourth focused on education and prevention.

*% Improvement of Nevada’s Criminal Justice system to more efficiently identify, process and track offenders.* There were five projects funded under this priority area for a total of \$438,084 in Federal funding.

*% Substance abuse reform through projects targeting street drug sales, treatment, prevention, education and alternative activities.* This priority encompassed several BJA purpose areas and included three projects totaling \$156,317.

The Edward M. Byrne Memorial Grant is also responsible for funding the Governor’s Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment (Drug Commission). This is a fifteen member volunteer commission appointed by the Governor of Nevada. The members serve without compensation under the guidelines of Nevada Revised Statute 458. Duties for this Commission are described under Purpose Area 99.

## EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

The State Administrative Agency (SAA) consists of four full time positions and two half time positions. One half time position also functions as the coordinator for the Commission on Substance Abuse Prevention, Education, Enforcement and Treatment as well as working in the financial management of subgrantees.

With the tremendous distances between subgrant communities and the small staff, it is nearly an impossible task to conduct an onsite visit for each program on an annual basis. Although the onsite visits have increased significantly with a full staff, the SAA does have certain procedures in place used to determine the level of performance for all subgrants or to process evaluations. These procedures are as follows:

- % Each subgrantee is required to re-apply each year for funding. Funding is not automatic for programs funded in the previous year. A complete grant application is required which must include an overview, a problem statement with statistics to back-up the statement, a problem solution, a budget narrative, a plan for evaluation and internal assessment, and a statement of coordination with other agencies. Applications are reviewed by staff and a review committee to evaluate the program plan.
- % A “Monthly Financial Report” with appropriate backup is required by the SAA. Proof of payment for all amounts being claimed must be attached to the report. Check stubs and payroll registers must accompany the report when claiming salaries. Travel and training must be submitted on a detailed form revealing travel dates, times, reason for travel, copies of airline tickets, hotel bills, etc. Desk audits are required and performed on all “Monthly Financial Report” forms received. If help is requested or problems occur, the SAA will conduct an on-site audit of the project.
- % Quarterly progress reports are mandatory. If a quarterly report is submitted late, the financial claim for that time period is held until the SAA receives the report. The progress of each goal and objective is reported along with any problems encountered. Activities and statistics provide extensive detail as to the success or failure of a program. The SAA has recently revised the format for the quarterly progress reports to require more detailed reporting from each sub-grantee.
- % On-site monitoring visits are performed regularly. New projects are visited during the first year of operation. Continuation projects are monitored every other year unless assistance is needed or situations arise warranting immediate attention. Technical assistance is provided on request. On-site audits are conducted if the SAA deems necessary. Monitoring visits assist the SAA in determining to what extent objectives are being achieved.

- % Telephone logs are maintained in each project file. Verbal contact is documented with conversations of requests, questions, clarifications, etc. Informal conversation may reveal more information than a formal written report.
- % Year end evaluation reports are required to be submitted to the SAA if the subgrantee was assessed by a Board of Directors or other type of independent evaluation source as specified in their grant application.
- % A copy of the single audit for each subgrantee is required to be sent to the SAA. These audit reports are examined for exceptions and accuracy in reporting.

Being a small state (from a population perspective) affords the SAA staff the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with its subgrantees. This is very beneficial when it comes to measuring the level of coordination and cooperation of each agency. Being a large state (from an area perspective) makes it quite difficult to traverse the distances between rural communities on a regular basis. Many rural towns can only be reached by car and are several driving hours distance from the next town. It is conceivable to travel a full week and contact only three or four subgrantees.

Although state budget cuts have reduced available funds for travel, staff attended training and conferences throughout the year to benefit the office. Staff has also attended financial and program training sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. It is very important for staff to have intricate knowledge of the programs being managed. Proper understanding of the programs will lead to appropriate evaluations and assessments of the projects. Such training also reveals resources to use to assist the subgrantees' in the operation of their projects. Conferences sponsored by BJA have been attended and have allowed staff to acquire knowledge on the information presented and open communications on procedures by networking with staff from other states. Training and conferences attended in the last year are as follows:

- % 1033 & 1122 Program Training held in Norfolk, Virginia and San Diego, California.
- % BJA "Meeting of the Minds" held in Washington DC.
- % BJA Financial Management Training in Salt Lake City, UT and Denver, CO.
- % National Corrections Conference on Mental Illness in Boston, MA.

## PURPOSE AREA 1

### Education Programs

#### *Program Overview*

A new project for this fiscal year was the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Special Investigations Section (SIS), Rave Investigations Unit. The Rave phenomena has introduced club/designer drugs such as "Ecstasy," "Special K" and "GHB." Along with these comes new terminology ("the K-hole," "rolling" and "hug drug") and items never before thought of as drug paraphernalia such as glow sticks, baby pacifiers, and filter masks swabbed with Vicks Vapor Rub.

The word "Rave" is a street term first used in England in the early 1980's to describe a dance-party scene attended by juveniles who perceived themselves to be social outcasts with no other place to go. Over the years, it has evolved into mainstream juvenile society. The Rave Scene is no longer the place for misfits but is, in fact, "the place to be." This evolvement has introduced several health and safety issues directly effecting the persons attending Raves as well as the local community at large.

Investigation conducted by SIS revealed the Rave Scene is a growing industry marketed as a sub-culture. International organized crime syndicates such as the Israeli Mafia and the Russian Mafia smuggle the majority of the controlled substances from the Netherlands (95% of the product manufactured is produced and exported from there) into the United States where it is distributed throughout the U.S.

The investigation further revealed a lack of knowledge by local law enforcement pertaining to the Rave Scene and the use of club-designer drugs. Patrol officers have not been taught how to recognize Raves nor have they been instructed how best to investigate this type of criminal activity when discovered. It has, therefore, become obvious the first step in controlling these substances and enforcement of Rave activities is the education of law enforcement, school administrators and local juveniles. They must become familiar with the new terminology and with the paraphernalia used.

#### *Goals and Objectives*

- Goal 1: To improve the safety and quality of life for the citizens of Clark County by reducing the number of Rave events and the availability of illegal narcotics, specifically Rave related drugs.
- Objective 1: The Special Investigations Section will identify 50% (or approximately 36 of the estimated 75) problem promoters who meet the referenced criteria. Once identified, various bureaus of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department will utilize all of their resources to bring these groups into licensing compliance and to ensure the prosecution and conviction of 20% of the involved individuals.
- Objective 2: Undercover surveillance operations will be conducted on 20% of the offenders two days per week during their most active time of involvement. Trap/trace equipment

will be utilized on only the top 5% of the suspected members of these organizations to further document, identify and chart the organizations and associations of the involved persons.

Goal 2: To educate parents, teachers, civic leaders and law enforcement about Rave parties, designer drugs, and the associated paraphernalia. During a recent poll of approximately 100 adults in Clark County, less than 30% knew what a Rave party was.

Objective 1: A class schedule will be implemented bi-annually through in-service training for law enforcement personnel. Public presentations at community centers, schools and libraries for the community at large will be taught every 3 months, 2 hours per class.

Objective 2: Decrease Rave parties by 40% in Clark County. This will be accomplished by building cases for criminal prosecution on 20% of the approximately 75 unlicensed promoters and other offenders now operating a “Rave Scene” in the county.

### *Program Activities and Components*

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) is responsible for 7,560 square miles of Clark County, Nevada. The population in Clark County is approximately 1,070,912 with an additional tourist volume of 33,809,134 visitors annually. The residential statistics have increased by nearly 380,000 people since 1994. The county now ranks as the 46<sup>th</sup> fastest growing county in the United States.

The Special Investigations Section is made up of 21 officers. These officers work closely with the Narcotics Task Force on investigations which include Rave drugs. Byrne grant funds have provided the Task force the opportunity to learn a great deal about the Rave culture and to be able to pass this information on to other officers in an effort to “stay ahead” of these developments. An alarming trend surfacing now in Raves is polydrug use. Many users will combine drugs such as ecstasy with methamphetamine, cannabis, magic mushrooms, LSD, GHB (gamma hydroxy butyrate), ephedrine and/or ephedra. A highly toxic synthetic hallucinogen called PMA (paramethoxyamphetamine), believed to be responsible for the deaths of two individuals in Ontario, has recently shown up. It is sold in capsules and tablets misrepresented as ecstasy.<sup>3</sup> Law Enforcement must be constantly on alert for changes in the club drugs.

The target population will be three-fold: training of law-enforcement; education of school administrators and local juveniles; and enforcement of Rave activity. We must educate various local law-enforcement agency personnel to distinguish a Rave from a generally accepted notion of a juvenile party and to familiarize officers on ways to recognize a Rave, detect the presence of club/designer drugs and to understand their effect on individuals. We must create an educational course which will encompass a lesson plan to be taught at all area high schools and middle schools. From past contacts it has become apparent that the majority of attendees at promoted Raves are within the age category of 14 to 20 years of age. It is believed the education of these subjects is

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<sup>3</sup>. [www.preventionsource.bc.ca/psbc](http://www.preventionsource.bc.ca/psbc). The Source: Rave Parties and Chemical Drugs.



paramount to the success of any demand reduction program.

### *Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Methods*

By maintaining a tracking log reporting numbers of arrests, amounts of seizures, and number of classes and attendees, the Task Force was able to provide monthly reports demonstrating the success or failure of the project. A file for each organized crime group and street gang targeted was maintained in the Special Investigations Section and the Gang Investigations Section. In this way, the officers could avoid compromising any on-going investigation. A separate case number for each individual person arrested was issued. Files contained information about the arrest, crime, gang or organized crime affiliations.

A log was also maintained to track dissemination of information provided to law enforcement or other agencies outside of the Special Investigations Section. Also noted was training provided, number of attendees, and their affiliations.

Through the purchase of needed equipment, Special Investigations has been able to conduct adequate investigations at the scene of the Raves which are typically held in desolate or abandoned areas. Digital photographs can be immediately downloaded into the computer for quick identification of offenders. Investigators have been able to accumulate a wide variety of data on Rave events, promoters, Rave web sites and Rave locations. On many occasions, detectives have responded to Raves and have made contact with suspects who are indexed in the database.

The first year of the Rave Education Project has been an overall success. As word spreads, the requests for training and education has increased dramatically. Investigators find they cannot keep up with the demands.

## **PURPOSE AREA 2**

### **MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NARCOTICS TASK FORCE**

#### **Program Overview**

There were 14 subgrants (two state project and twelve local projects) encompassing nine task forces in this purpose area in fiscal year 2002. Site coverage was statewide including cooperative agreements with surrounding states. Eighteen Nevada agencies, three northern California agencies and the California Department of Justice were involved in these task forces. Involvement also included eleven federal agencies and three additional state agencies. Total federal funding was \$2,332,648.

Nevada is a pipeline for narcotics and dangerous drugs and a distribution point for illegal drug trafficking. Because of Nevada's sparse population and barren terrain, the state is confronted by specific narcotics control problems not found in many other areas of the country. Nevada has hundreds of dry lake beds, thousands of miles of infrequently traveled roadways, five federal highways and shares borders with five states. The bordering states of California and Oregon are both major cannabis producing areas. In addition, Arizona and California border Mexico, a known distribution center of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana. Intelligence information depicts Nevada, with population centers that are nearly five hundred miles apart, as a prime air and highway drug smuggling and dispersal point of the western and Midwestern United States.

Following the events of September 11, 2001, law enforcement saw a heavy increase in highway drug trafficking as airport security tightened. With the assistance of the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant funding, agencies throughout the state were provided necessary resources to continue addressing the drug problems within Nevada's borders. Investigators assigned to this project concentrated on both rural and urban enforcement efforts. Continued funding enhances the capability of the task forces to continue to provide narcotics enforcement to the citizens of Nevada.

Nevada's task forces are one part of a larger law enforcement effort aimed at suppressing illicit drug use. Each task force operates in slightly different ways to best meld the agency cultures of participating law enforcement entities to local needs. The fact that no significant or ongoing problems were uncovered through project evaluations indicates program managers and all participating personnel were successfully managing the program.

Like many local and state law enforcement agencies, Nevada law enforcement personnel have until the past few years operated independently to control the distribution of narcotics. Drug related crime has generally been thought of as individual occurrences of criminal conduct brought about by individuals in a single locale. Burglaries, robberies, and street sales in one jurisdiction were not necessarily thought to impact upon the neighboring communities. This perception is no longer considered to be true, especially in the small rural communities. Most, if not all, agencies recognize offenders frequently travel from one jurisdiction to another to purchase drugs, sell drugs or stolen property and engage in narcotic related offenses. Our law enforcement agencies recognize that

coordination and cooperation among law enforcement agencies are vital to the success of any drug enforcement effort.

### **Goals and Objectives**

Goal: The basic mission of the Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces (MJNTF) was to target street-level and mid-level distribution of controlled substances and seize control of narcotics trafficking, manufacturing and distributing in each task force area, as well as manage confidential informants. This was accomplished by developing and continuing programs to address these problems. Objectives of the MJNTF were as follows:

- Objective 1: Initiate a total of 340 controlled substance investigations or 85 opened cases per quarter. Of these opened cases, 65% will be a combination of trafficking, sales, possession for sale and manufacturing. The remaining 35% will be possession and associated violations.
- Objective 2: Effect the arrest of 374 individuals involved in the manufacturing, cultivation, distribution, trafficking, sales, diversion and possession of controlled substances during the course of the grant year.
- Objective 3: Provide sixteen training classes/presentations to law enforcement groups totaling approximately one thousand law enforcement officers during the grant year.
- Objective 4: Provide twelve presentations to civilian groups (500 people) regarding recognition of use of controlled substances.

### **Program Activities and Components**

The Department of Public Safety Division of Investigations has a statewide responsibility for narcotics' enforcement, and provides investigative assistance upon request to the Chief of Police, County Sheriff, County District Attorney, Secretary of State and/or the State Attorney General. To this end, during the last fiscal year the division provided specialized investigation training to local and state law enforcement personnel funded through the Byrne grant. To date the Drug Task Force Investigations School has administered one Train the Trainer school, two specialized narcotic investigation schools which have provided training to sixteen Department of Public Safety instructors and 66 students from six states, including 12 Nevada law enforcement agencies. Additionally, due to the positive evaluation obtained coupled with the "word of mouth" advertisement this project is viewed as highly successful. It was hoped to achieve 75% instructional participation from Nevada law enforcement within the two years. The result was 91% during the first year.

The Division has offices funded through the Byrne Grant in Carson City, Fallon, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Mesquite, and Las Vegas. This grant also funds a position in a task force at Lake Tahoe, which is not an office of the Division.

The participation in multi-jurisdictional task forces includes local, state, interstate and federal task forces statewide. These task forces work closely with federal agencies such as the DEA, ATF, FBI, Fallon Naval Air Station, U.S. Customs, U.S. Forest Service, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Park Service and U.S. Postal Service to exchange information and work jointly in matters of mutual interest. Coordination is also made with Nevada Department of Corrections, Nevada Division of Parole and Probation and law enforcement agencies in Utah, Arizona and California.

The Division's participation in the multi-agency task forces assists in providing the necessary manpower, expertise, equipment and training to successfully and safely conduct undercover operations in Nevada. Basic activities for all the task forces include:

- % Recruitment and utilization of confidential informants.
- % Intelligence compilation and dissemination.
- % Introduce cases and make arrests.
- % Consult with prosecutors to assist in obtaining convictions.
- % Exchange task force agents throughout the state for use as undercover agents, especially in rural areas.
- % Assist the Department of Parole and Probation with arrests of their probationers for narcotics violations.
- % Use of narcotic detecting dogs in searches.
- % Surveillance and covert operations.
- % Attend and provide training.
- % Conduct controlled substance interdictions at major highways, airports, bus depots and other transportation areas.
- % Seize assets for forfeiture.

Task forces have assisted the Nevada Divisions of Parole and Probation and Child Protective Services on home visits. Often narcotics violations are discovered during these home visits.

The task forces have been working in conjunction with fire departments and their HazMat teams in response to neutralizing clandestine labs. They are attending more training directed to the seizure of clandestine labs. Due to the vast rural areas of this state, clandestine labs are very hard to locate and surveil.

Observations have been made that the amount of narcotics available on the street is increasing. Where law enforcement used to purchase and/or seize grams, the quantities have increased to ounces. Ultimately, this increases the amount of confidential buy funds needed.

## **Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods**

Quarterly and final reports are prepared by each agency and submitted to OCJA. Projects are monitored and evaluated through this report. It should be noted that an outside evaluation was done in 1997 and included in the 1998 Annual Report. This evaluation measured the effectiveness of the task forces and determined they are effective in the war on drugs. Staff from this office also monitor, audit and evaluate the subgrantees while conducting site visits. A statistical summary of task force operations will demonstrate the efficiency of each task force and its methods.

Internal assessment will include a strict accounting for payments to confidential informants by source number with quarterly, semiannual and annual audits using the system currently in place for confidential source management and security as approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance monograph.

Performance measures will include:

%	Number of cases
%	Number of arrests
%	Number of Confidential Informants
%	Quantity of confiscated narcotics
%	Seizures/forfeitures
%	Use of buy funds
%	Cooperation with other law enforcement agencies
%	Neutralizing clandestine labs
%	Training attended

## **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results** (See Attachment A)

The Task Forces have maintained and developed new relationships with a variety of businesses and other law enforcement organizations. These relationships enhance the ability of the Task Force and overall make the Task Force more effective. Businesses in the community often call with drug-related information/questions. The Task Forces are able to assist these businesses with taking care of their concerns of a drug dealer or someone who is purchasing chemicals which would be used in manufacturing methamphetamine. Other successes include receiving training in meth lab investigations. The training also includes Site Safety Officer Training. The Task Forces can now process a lab scene with confidence due to this training program. The purchases of equipment and the allocation of confidential buy funds received for the project are also a success as it enables the Task Force to carry out their mission.

During the grant year the Task Force seized over \$1 million in cash and illegal substances. A combination exceeding 80% of the cases opened were trafficking, sales, manufacturing, possession of controlled substance for sales, and cultivation. The goal for this area was set at 75%. By opening these types of investigations, the task force is able to focus its efforts on distribution organizations, drug dealers, and controlled substance manufacturing which will have a more severe impact in the drug community.

Due to budgetary concerns, the Task Force web site was put on hold. It will be reconsidered during the next grant year.

One of the Task Forces is unique in that the team consists of both Nevada and California law enforcement officers enforcing narcotic laws in both states. Many drug dealers will not enter Nevada due to the tough sentencing laws. On more than one occasion drug dealers have remarked they refuse to cross into Nevada to do their drug deals because of the prison time they will receive if caught.

Due to personnel shortages in many of the task forces, the objective to arrest 374 individuals involved in the manufacturing, cultivation, distribution, trafficking, sales, diversion and possession of controlled substances fell 3% short (361 arrests). Members spent hundreds of hours assisting district attorneys with preparation of cases and witnesses, making presentations to parents and students, continuing surveillance activities, and other endeavors which make the task forces successful. This enabled the task forces to meet the important objectives of providing twelve presentations to civilian groups and to provide sixteen training classes to law enforcement groups.

It appears with the budgetary problems facing the state of Nevada the task forces will be operating with reduced staff. Although this will be an obstacle for the task forces, the figures show there is still significant activity in all areas of the state and the operations will continue. The officers are dedicated to the programs and work collaboratively with other jurisdictions providing intelligence and assistance to other agencies, including the DEA.

The Mesquite Police Department requested the assistance of the Task Force with two cases involving possible sexual assault or attempted sexual assault with the use of a drug. These cases involved the victim unknowingly ingesting a substance at a local club and losing consciousness. Because the information appears to involve the use of GHB the Task Force will begin surveillance of the activities in a local club and training of security personnel.

The narcotic and drug problem in north-central Nevada is at a highly critical level. As a result of enforcement pressure being exerted in the Reno/Sparks/Carson City/Las Vegas/Central California areas, criminal offenders are migrating to the north-central rural communities to set up their operations.

Statistics has shown Marijuana as the drug of choice in Churchill and Mineral Counties, followed by Methamphetamine. The Task Force seized 931 grams of illegal substances with an estimated street value of \$36,981 and weapons, equipment and vehicles valued at \$31,340 in just these two counties.

Task Force Statistical Accomplishments  
(Grams seized)

	Methamphetamine	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin
Tri-Net Task Forces	2889.45	2212.98	33.70	n/a
Elko Task Force	654.12	2358.79	6.64	6.75
S.A.I.N.T.	1090.00	292.00	9.50	n/a

White Pine Task Force	7.10	7.10	0.00	n/a
SLEDNET	772.00	1260.30	991.50	n/a
Fallon Task Force	282.29	641.13	0.00	n/a
Humboldt/Pershing TF	925.79	782.40	n/a	n/a
Mesquite Task Force	1090.00	292.00	9.50	n/a
TOTAL	7710.75	7846.70	1050.84	6.75

In addition to the above statistics the task forces recovered 148 dosage units of pharmaceutical drugs, 127 marijuana plants, 18.85 grams of miscellaneous controlled substances, and located and dismantled nine clandestine labs.

The impact of the multi-jurisdictional task forces has been substantial and will continue to be with the funding from the Byrne grant. Before the existence of the task forces, trafficking, distribution of drugs, marijuana cultivation and clandestine labs were profuse. Through the coordinated efforts of the agencies that comprise the task forces, the narcotics business has been extremely affected. Nevada's task forces show steady activity in terms of arrests and drug seizures. Seizure levels have decreased in recent years, perhaps reflecting both changes in illicit drug consumption patterns and success of task forces influencing the openness of drug dealers in distributing illicit commodities in the state.

In the last year, the task forces have been concentrating on "long term" cases. They have been targeting mid and upper levels of the drug operations with many court ordered wire taps. These types of cases take much more time to investigate and do not allow the investigators to process as many "snatch and grab" cases. By investigating the upper levels, task force personnel also work the conspiracy aspects of the illicit operations. Although the task forces are targeting methamphetamine cases, during the process of investigating, making arrests and seizing methamphetamine, law enforcement often seizes other drugs. This explains the high amounts of marijuana seized. DEA and the metropolitan police departments are usually credited with the seizure of clan labs throughout the state; therefore, the statistics for the Byrne-funded agencies has not risen.

Due to court rulings regarding forfeitures, it has become more difficult for law enforcement agencies to seize cash, vehicles, etc. Law enforcement has also noted as new drug traffickers move into the state, more sophisticated techniques of distributing controlled substances are being used. These traffickers are keeping the street level distributors away from the narcotics attaining "stash houses" and away from the money by developing better methods of money laundering.

The operational strength of Nevada's task forces is in their ability to concentrate resources on a continuing problem area (illicit drug use) in a coordinated manner. Interagency cooperation is excellent. Internally, task forces are marked by superior camaraderie, training and professionalism. Nevada's task forces meld officers from both the state (DPS Investigation Division) and local jurisdictions. Officers from both state and local law enforcement regularly rotate through the task force. Such continuing cooperation is a product of both the professionalism of the individuals involved and the administrative expertise of the sheriffs and police chiefs who assign members of their departments to the task forces.

Training attended by the various task force members includes, but is not limited to the following:

- % Crime Scene Investigators
- % Narcotics Interdiction & Investigation
- % Informant Management
- % Reid Technique of Interview & Interrogation
- % Drug Investigation Seminar
- % Interception of Secure Communications
- % Methamphetamine Laboratory Re-Certification Training
- % INARMAC (NDI Information/Intelligence data base)
- % Millennium Leadership
- % Drug Task Force Investigations Instructors Course
- % Investigative and Analytical Techniques
- % Clandestine Lab First Responder
- % DEA Clandestine Laboratory Certification
- % POST In-Lieu Certification Training
- % Pipeline
- % California Narcotic Canine Association
- % Advanced Specialized Narcotics Interdiction Seminar
- % SKY-NARC 2002
- % Spanish Survival School

The task forces have also provided training and presentations as listed below:

- % Instruction at various POST Academies
- % Training to local officers and local businesses in the tourist industry in the recognition of street drugs
- % Training to local fire fighters and employees of hotels in recognition of illicit lab activity.
- % Training to local law enforcement on lab awareness.
- % In house training to task force members on indoor marijuana grows and searches and evidence as part of the Field Training Officer program.

The task forces have removed large quantities of illegal controlled substances from the streets of Nevada, as well as interrupted the transportation of narcotics to other areas of the country. This program has also been responsible for numerous arrests and convictions and the removal of firearms from criminals.

The grant funds have enabled the task forces to purchase much needed equipment such as vehicles, firearms, radios and accessories, cell phones, surveillance equipment, time lapse recorders, camera and digital camera equipment, office equipment, K-9 supplies and equipment, protective clothing, computers and lap top computers, scanners, CD writers and printers.



**PURPOSE AREA 3**  
**Programs Designed to Target the Domestic Sources**  
**of Controlled and Illegal Substances**

**Program Overview**

One program was dedicated to this purpose area during FY-02. The Nye County Sheriff's Office Clandestine Lab/Methamphetamine Initiative received \$63,887 in federal funds for their program. They matched these funds with \$57,410 of County funds. Nye County has a tremendous and significant illegal drug problem, primarily of which is clandestine drug labs and the use and distribution of methamphetamine.

Many factors have contributed to the increased production, distribution and use of methamphetamine and its by-products. The continued growth of the mining industry, relocation of businesses and industries and close proximity of major metropolitan areas that have created an overflow of their explosive growth rate, have led to many people living in one county and working in another. This mobility has resulted in the ready availability of drugs and the movement from one community to another.

U.S. 95, which is the main western artery connecting several states, intersects Pahrump (Nye County) and along with other highways intersecting to the State of California, continues to be a major source of transportation of illicit drugs and associated criminal activity. Unsupervised airports, county roads and dry lake beds provide excellent areas for the importation and cultivation of illegal drugs into Nye County.

The threat posed by methamphetamine is due to its increasing popularity and rapidly addictive properties, the violent behavior associated with its use, the hazards posed by illegal laboratories and the expense of cleanup. Clandestine laboratories have been found throughout Nye County in many different structures: private residences, motel/hotel rooms, trailers, commercial establishments, dirt lots, caves and vehicles. These labs can contaminate water sources, soil, toxic vapors can permeate into plaster and wood, or be vented to the outside air. These illegal clandestine drug labs pose serious and deadly threats to the communities and emergency service personnel who must respond to them.

**Goals and Objectives**

Goal: To present training and awareness to public service personnel concerning methamphetamine by:

Objective 1: Certifying 75 local law enforcement officers, crime scene technicians, and fire fighters in the appropriate recognition, collection, removal and destructions of methamphetamine and clandestine laboratories.

Objective 2: Establish/strengthen relationships with local retailers to monitor precursor chemical/glassware sales in the Nye County area, by holding a minimum of

once a month education seminars throughout the county, and making weekly information contact visits.

Objective 3: Establish/strengthen partnerships with local proprietors of hotels/motels, storage rental facilities and campgrounds to assist law enforcement in the discovery of makeshift and/or portable methamphetamine laboratories, by holding a minimum of once a month education seminars.

Goal: Disrupt organized methamphetamine trafficking organizations and methamphetamine related corruption during the grant period by:

Objective 1: Arrest 200 methamphetamine traffickers, producers and users within the grant period.

Objective 2: Seize 75 pounds of methamphetamine or its by-products.

Objective 3: Identify and investigate 100 methamphetamine traffickers and producers operating within Nye County.

Objective 4: Discover, disrupt and dismantle ten (10) methamphetamine laboratories operating in Nye County.

Goal: Present training and awareness to the community concerning methamphetamine production, distribution, and use by:

Objective 1: During the grant period, initiate an educational public awareness campaign to intervene in and prevent methamphetamine trafficking and abuse by holding a minimum of one educational seminar per month. Including 26 newspaper ads and 104 TV infomercial's.

Goal: Implement policies, procedures and interagency agreements by:

Objective 1: Develop protocols, standard operating procedures and methods of proper recognition, collection, removal and destruction of clandestine labs in compliance with NEPA and other applicable health and environmental codes.

Objective 2: Establish and effect interagency agreements between law enforcement, public safety, health and environmental agencies to delineate responsibilities in the following areas: (a) equipment and training; (b) precursor/glassware monitoring; (c) intelligence interface; (d) public awareness; (e) hazardous material disposal.

Objective 3: Create a comprehensive data collection and management information system, interface with EPIC and other collectors, and effect an evaluation system to review program components annually or semiannually.

Objective 4: Strengthen alliances with other task forces to facilitate meth intelligence sharing by holding monthly meetings.

### **Program Activities and Components**

Local hotel security and housekeeping personnel have been trained by the Task Force on Clan Lab identification targeted specifically for hotel/motels. Assistance from the security personnel has been outstanding. They have provided information that has led to the identification of numerous suspects.

As a result of the public awareness campaign, local retailers report a decline in purchasing of precursor chemicals/glassware. Chemicals associated with the manufacture of methamphetamine have been relocated from the general sales floor to “behind the counter” and require identification for purchases of significant amounts. There were 16 public awareness campaigns conducted.

Local newspaper advertisements have been developed listing the telephone numbers for Secret Witness, local Sheriff’s Office, the Narcotics Division. These advertisements run every Friday and the television infomercial that was developed airs four times per week.

Training was conducted at the Nye County schools, which included the inherent dangers associated with methamphetamine use. This training was directed at the 12 to 13 year old age group. During the grant period, 2,939 students received the training.

During the first quarter of the grant period, policies, procedures, protocols and standard operating procedures were developed. Interagency agreements between law enforcement, public safety, health and environmental agencies were effected.

### **Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods for the Program**

The evaluation of the following criteria was compiled and analyzed quarterly and annually through collection of pertinent data. Databases were maintained to track information in the following areas:

- % Arrests compared to the previous quarter/year:
  - Manufacturing
  - Sales
  - Use
- % Assets applied for and forfeited compared to the previous quarter:
- % Type and amount of evidence seized:
- % Man hours worked.

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The Edward Byrne grant provided the funds to hire two additional narcotics officers for the Nye County Sheriff’s Office, provided specialized training, equipment and enabled implementation of a public awareness campaign. The training received has better prepared the task force members to act decisively and correctly in a wide spectrum of situations; thereby increasing the productivity and effectiveness of the unit. The results are reported in the following charts:

<b>Number of Arrests for Meth</b>	<b>SFY- 2002</b>
Trafficking	29
Manufacturing	62
Possession	118
Possession for sale	32
UI	57
Paraphenalia	206
Other (MJ, Cocaine, etc.)	330

<b>Seizures</b>	<b>SFY- 2002</b>
Methamphetamine	1.460 lbs.
By-products	786.1 lbs.
Other (MJ, Cocaine, etc.)	7.069 lbs.
Labs discovered/dismantled	33
Cash	\$778,341
Guns	14
Vehicles	7

It is apparent to law enforcement officials the dealers are becoming more adept at hiding meth labs. Through the use of CI's and undercover operations, the officers infiltrate these operations, break up the labs and seize the drugs and money.

## PURPOSE AREA 6

### White Collar Crime

#### Program Overview

A new program area funded for this grant year was the Las Vegas Metro Police Department's (LVMPD) High Tech Crime Unit. Byrne grant funds in the amount of \$42,135 were provided to LVMPD to fund the program.

Cybercrime and computer related crime are rising at such a pace that valid statistics are difficult, if not impossible, to track and maintain. The detection, apprehension, and subsequent conviction of cyber criminals is an area of law enforcement garnering more attention daily from media, citizens and police personnel.

Computer forensics, most commonly associated with the processing of evidence involving financial crimes, is considered cutting edge technology by most police managers. In fact this "cutting edge" technology has existed in the private sector for decades.

Computer evidence and data examinations are thorough, tightly controlled and fully documented examinations of computers and associated storage data media. The data recovered can be used for purposes of criminal investigations, prosecutions, and court proceedings. Computer evidence is often critical in the prosecution and conviction of financial crimes and internet related crime. Information retrieved as a result of computer forensics will be used for law enforcement proceedings, court proceedings, and other law enforcement related activities.

It must first be understood that computer crimes are not simply someone trying to "hack" into a computer system or crimes committed on the Internet. Once computer evidence is recognized for what it truly is, large filing cabinets with detailed, retrievable records of the activities of the user, it will be recognized computer evidence can be very important in any type of investigation. In addition, evidence obtained through the use of computer forensics is inarguable in its accuracy and importance. With the proper techniques in documentation, computer evidence presents an incontrovertible record of the suspects actions at all stages of the commission of their crime.

The LVMPD received reports of over \$20,000,000 in losses from financial crimes in 1999-2000. Considering the amount of financial crimes remaining unreported or not investigated due to banking procedures, this is an enormous loss to the economy. The LVMPD shares jurisdiction with the North Las Vegas Police Department, Henderson Police Department, Boulder city Police Department, Paiute Tribal Police Department, Nellis Air Force Base Security Police, National Park Service, University of Nevada Las Vegas Police Department, Mesquite Police Department and the Clark County School Police Department. None of these agencies report their statistics to LVMPD. Therefore, the actual occurrence of computer related crime and identity theft is significantly greater than LVMPD statistics indicate.

LVMPD has an established professional relationship with the Las Vegas branches of the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service in the cybercrime and computer evidence processing areas. This relationship has resulted in the LVMPD's decision to adopt several of the federal guidelines for detecting,

processing and storing computer evidence. This interagency cooperation has been instrumental in several important cases to date.

### Goals and Objectives

- Goal: To eliminate the LVMPD dependency on other agencies and organization in the area of processing computer evidence.
- Objective 1: Provide training for minimum of three detectives in Encase Pro Software, Basic Data Recovery/Analysis School and Advanced Data Recovery/Analysis School during the grant year.
- Objective 2: Provide detectives with adequate equipment for processing computer evidence and establishing a chain-of-custody that meets an acceptable court tested standard. Detectives will be taught the established case law pertaining to collecting evidence of Internet crime.
- Objective 3: Over the course of three to five years, the High Tech Crime Unit will track and investigate violent groups or groups that encourage civil disturbance, i.e. rioting or terrorism (within LVMPD jurisdiction).

### *Program Activities and Components*

The Las Vegas Metro High Tech Crime Unit was located in the Financial/Property Crimes Bureau at Las Vegas City Hall. This location ensured capability to perform computer examinations independent of other agencies or facilities. The unit consisted of three detectives and one sergeant. The members completed Encase training and procured equipment necessary to provide the operations necessary for prosecution of computer-related crimes. The unit members were capable of "Imaging" a suspect computer on-site for data forensic analysis and inspection to specifically locate contraband items such as digital documents containing narcotics owe sheets and narcotics distribution lists, illegal plots of criminal activity past, present and future; images of child pornography; and other contraband items sought by law enforcement officers pursuant to an authorized search warrant. Data recovered can be used for criminal investigations, prosecutions, and court proceedings. Computer evidence examinations can uncover data necessary to effectively identify, arrest and prosecute perpetrators.

### *Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Methods*

In July of 2001 a search warrant was executed on two residences for the same suspect. During interrogation, investigators found there was another residence involved in the incident. Search of the third residence uncovered more computer equipment along with one kilo of white cocaine. During the computer exam, more than 400 credit card numbers were discovered. Armed with this information, Metro was able to get a federal indictment for the credit card thefts and state charges were filed for high level trafficking for the cocaine. Suspects pleaded guilty in Federal Court and received sentences of 36-48 months in a Federal prison. If it were not for the training and equipment acquired through the Byrne grant, this evidence would not have been uncovered.

Over the course of this grant the unit performed 158 forensic computer exams. The overall success of the project was overwhelming. It has become apparent suspects in drug-related activity are also turning towards financial crimes, i.e. counterfeit checks, stolen credit cards and identify theft, as a means to finance their drug activity.

**PURPOSE AREA 11**  
**PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE**  
**ADDITIONAL PUBLIC CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES**

*Program Overview*

The Washoe County District Court, North Star Reach-In program in Reno, is the one project funded under this purpose area. They received \$55,088.00 in Byrne grant funds during FY 2002. The Reach-In project provides formalized outreach and treatment services to the non-violent addicted offender residing in the Washoe County Detention Facility. Working closely with the Sheriff's Inmate Assistance and the HISTEP (Highly Intensive Supervised Training and Education Program) programs, North Star counselors reach into the boundaries of the criminal justice system to provide a comprehensive biopsychosocial assessment specifically for those offenders who may be appropriate for treatment following release from jail. Many of the inmates, when ordered to intermediate or gradual sanctions are given the opportunity to leave the detention facility and enter a more appropriate treatment program at North Star in lieu of jail time. In order to facilitate appropriate referrals for the Reach-In program, a Drug and Alcohol Counselor makes on-site visits to the Washoe County Sheriff's Office three days per week, providing assessment and referral services to inmates who are incarcerated due to an alcohol/drug-related offence, or those inmates who are successfully graduating the HISTEP.

*Program Activities And Components*

Specifically, the Reach-In Program targets the incarcerated individuals in two areas of need:

- (1) General Population (individuals being held over for sentencing or those ordered to sanctions)
- (2) HISTEP (Highly Intensive Supervised Training and Education Program)

Once the determination for treatment has been reached and intermediate sanctions agreed to by the judge (if required), the client would be placed into the appropriate services at North Star. Utilizing criteria from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's Model for Comprehensive Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment for the Offender, North Star will provide services to that targeted population.

The goal of this program is to decrease the amount of drug-related offenders incarcerated and the recidivism rate at the Washoe County Sheriff's Office.

*Goals and Objectives*

Goal 1            Assess/evaluate and decrease the amount of drug-related offenders incarcerated at the Washoe County Sheriff's Office.

Objective 1:    500 drug-related offenders at the Washoe County Sheriff's Office will receive a comprehensive chemical dependency assessment by the NASAC Outreach Team by June 30, 2002.



Objective 2: A minimum of 50 offender clients from the general population, otherwise service sentences within the jail, will receive comprehensive residential treatment services at NASAC by June 30, 2002.

Objective 3: A minimum of 30 individuals graduating from HISTEP will receive comprehensive Outpatient and Transitional Living services at NASAC by June 30, 2002.

Goal 2            Decrease recidivism in the Washoe County Sheriff's Office with the offender population.

Objective 1: 75% of the client/offender admitted to NASAC for treatment will not re-offend while in treatment between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2002.

Objective 2: 60% of the client/offender, who successfully complete treatment at NASAC, will not re-offend at 6-month follow-up.

#### *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

The success of this program is based on the reduced recidivism rate and education received by the offenders within Washoe County. Of the 500 projected assessments and evaluations to be performed on incarcerated offenders, only 428 were actually completed. The shortage was due to offenders being released prior to the assessment. North Star counselors tracked the treated client/offenders to determine the recidivism rate. Within a one year period, the non-recidivism was at 33% . Although the percentage was projected at 75%, new methods have been implemented for better tracking purposes.

**PURPOSE AREA 15a**  
**IMPROVEMENT OF DRUG CONTROL**  
**TECHNOLOGY AND MONITORING OF**  
**DRUG-DEPENDENT OFFENDERS AND**  
**ENHANCEMENT OF FORENSIC LABORATORIES**

Program Overview

The Justice Courts of East Fork Township in Douglas County and Carson City were awarded \$50,557 in federal funds. The Alternative Sentencing Program works in collaboration with the Partnership of Community Resources. The Partnership is a non-profit organization comprised of law enforcement and other social and human service agency representatives whose mission is to address community needs and promote collaborative efforts to eliminate gaps in services.

Most individuals released under the conditions of bail, their own recognizance or those placed on probation, have substance abuse problems requiring supervision and treatment. Failure to supervise these individuals and encouraging them to seek treatment and maintain sobriety, often prevents them from upholding the conditions of their release or suspended sentences and places themselves, their families and their communities at continued risk. Often defendants commit additional crimes and are re-incarcerated.

By maintaining Justice Court Alternative Sentencing Departments within these two neighboring counties, drug alcohol and domestic violence offenders will be supervised by Court probation officers under a bi-county reciprocal agreement. This supervision will allow pretrial defendants and those convicted of misdemeanor offenses the opportunity to remain in their communities and will encourage them to seek appropriate treatment, counseling and employment.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1: To improve and maintain the two existing Departments of Alternative Sentencing in Douglas County and Carson City, maximizing rural court resources and reducing recidivism in each jurisdiction.

Objective 1: Provide a minimum of 8 ½ hours of administrative and field training and incorporate assistance with active cases per month. Training will benefit four probation officers and three administrative staff.

Objective 2: Provide consistent supervision of defendants having been convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence, drug, driving under the influence and related offenses, thereby reducing the recidivism rate to less than the national average of 10%.

Goal 2: To provide a working cooperative agreement between Douglas County and Carson City.

- Objective 1: Supervise, track and assist a combined approximate total of 900 pretrial defendants and probations utilizing a total of four probation officers and three administrative staff by the end of the grant period.
- Objective 2: Secure and analyze up to 150 urine drug and alcohol tests each month from appropriate probationers and pretrial defendants within the two court jurisdictions.
- Objective 3: Provide each of the two courts with the option and availability of utilizing electronically monitored residential confinement (house arrest) monitored by probation officers, as a condition of release, bail or sentencing, thereby reducing the number of offenders requiring jail confinement.

### Program Activities and Components

The adult alternative sentencing program assisted clients in acquiring high school equivalency diplomas and developing job-search skills. It provided outpatient groups as well as counselor/client individual counseling, anger management, substance abuse counseling or placement in an alcohol and drug abuse program. Probationers were also expected to maintain employment and commence payment on fines and/or victim's restitution mandated as a condition of release. They also performed substance abuse assessments for local judges and parole and probation officers.

The objective of the program was to allow individuals convicted of misdemeanor violations the opportunity to live within the community under Court supervision or residential confinement as an alternative to being incarcerated. The Court could suspend all or part of the convicted person's sentence and place him/her on probation under the supervision of the Chief of the Department. The Department used all reasonable methods and resources available to assist probationers in improving their lifestyle while under the Court's jurisdiction.

Working together, Carson City and Douglas County probation departments continued to improve in the areas of pretrial drug testing, probation drug testing and alcohol testing by way of electronically monitored residential confinement. These two departments provided for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent and domestic violence offenders and enhanced State and local forensic laboratories.

### Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The evaluation critiqued the operation of the Alternative Sentencing program, highlighting both success and challenges. The report produced from this component of the evaluation served as a guideline for other jurisdictions interested in implementing a similar program. Items addressed in this component of the evaluation included:

- T number of probations supervised;
- T number of drug tests administered;
- T referrals to outside services
- T coordination with other agencies.

The outcome evaluation focused on the project goal of reducing to less than 10% the recidivism rate or failure in meeting the terms of probation for the 200 individuals served by the program. Utilizing the database created for tracking participants, this component of the evaluation detailed the recidivism rates of the participants as a group as well as based on the services received.

The two toxicology analysis programs evaluated their successes based upon numbers of samples analyzed using the requested instruments. It was determined that use of the instruments not only provided comprehensive toxicology services to law enforcement agencies throughout Nevada, but also reduced the turn around time significantly.

### Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

One component of the Alternative Sentencing Program involves assisting probationers in identifying and completing drug and alcohol treatment options. Since July 1, 1997, Douglas County has placed 158 probationers into drug treatment. The number of probationers who violated after treatment for using controlled substances and/or alcohol is 27 or 17%. Carson City began keeping these statistics in July 2001. Since that time, Carson City has placed 24 probationers into drug treatment. The number of probationers who violated after treatment for using controlled substances and/or alcohol is 3 or 12.5%.

Since Byrne Grants began for Douglas County in 1997 and Carson City in 2001, a total of 1,097 offenders have been successfully terminated from probation. As of June 30, 2002, less than 3% of probationers are known to have re-offended after successfully completing probation.

Since July 2001, four officers have received three hundred thirty hours of training to improve the two Alternative Sentencing Departments. During the grant cycle classes included training in: anger management, narcotics investigators school, special weapons, substance abuse, domestic violence, drug task force investigations, night shooting qualifications, handgun qualification, officer street survival, defensive tactics training, sexual harassment, and domestic battery counseling. To date fifteen different training classes have been attended by one or more officers.

In conclusion, the program has met or exceeded all goals and objectives for this highly successful program. The program is well received in both communities and future expansion of the program into other counties would be a distinct possibility.

## **PURPOSE AREA 15B**

### **Criminal Justice Records Improvement**

#### *Program Overview*

There were four projects in this purpose area, one of Nevada's priority areas, with total federal funding of \$236,865. The programs included two police department forensic laboratories, one tribal law enforcement program, and one city police department evidence improvement project.

The state of Nevada has two forensic laboratories, one under the Washoe County Sheriff's Office and the other under the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. The Washoe County laboratory provides forensic support to law enforcement agencies through the fourteen northern counties of the state. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory provides support for law enforcement agencies in Las Vegas, Clark County and the entire southern region of Nevada. Over the past several years an explosion in the number of clan labs found in Nevada has occurred. This has resulted in a backlog of cases requiring quantitative analyses of clan labs due to a lack of sufficient instrumental analysis capability.

Washoe County and Las Vegas Metro are already on-line with the FBI as active sites for the collection and analysis of DNA data. Federal monies have been used to procure the required computer equipment, coordinate the collection of the first large groups of convicted offender samples and to purchase the software to implement a statewide system. The next step is the processing of old biological evidence to help solve the "cold cases," a goal for the Washoe County Forensic Lab.

The City of Henderson Police Department Evidence/Property Bureau's primary responsibility is the receipt, control, tracking, transportation, and check-in/out of evidence from the main and sub-evidence vaults within the City of Henderson. Evidence records prior to 1998 are maintained in the SMART system, which is not Microsoft Windows compliant and is not reliable. The city's Evidence/Property Bureau provides secure storage for all evidence recovered by the Henderson Police and Fire Departments.

Additionally, the City of Henderson is committed to implementing a new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), Records Management System (RMS), Jail Management System (JMS), and Mobile Data Computers (MDCs) in the police and fire vehicles. The system will enable emergency vehicles located closest to an emergency to be dispatched thereby reducing response times.

The Reno-Sparks Tribal Law Enforcement Program is continually striving to provide quality services to the residents of the colony. By instituting Phase III of the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Project, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony (RSIC) will become an active member of the Washoe County Regional Communications System. This system was proposed by the Washoe County Board of Commissioners and consists of the various police agencies in Washoe County, as well as the Department of Transportation and the Airport Authority. Through the use of the Byrne grant over the past two grant cycles, RSIC has been able to implement Phases I and II, purchasing much needed computer equipment and a court recording system. To provide a safe working environment

for the law enforcement personnel, it is imperative to provide a computerized records management system and to upgrade the radio communication system.

### *Goals and Objectives*

Goal 1: To implement an improved evidence management system to ensure the best possible evidence is available for criminal cases and to provide DNA information to identify criminal perpetrators leading to incarceration.

Objective 1: To research, purchase, and implement this evidence management system during the grant period.

Objective 2: To train 180 police personnel in the new evidence management system within one month of computer implementation.

Objective 3: Reduce the amount of time required for full audits by 1,000 man hours.

Objective 4: Examine old criminal evidence, add it to the local and national databases of DNA data, and identify the sources of this evidence.

Goal 2: To provide continued and enhanced radio communications.

Objective 1: Purchase 15 vehicle radios and 15 handheld radios within the grant period.

Goal 3: To process all evidence related to Clandestine laboratories in a timely and efficient manner and to validate new methods for more rapid and sensitive analysis of current and future illicit substances.

Objective 1: Clandestine laboratory cases requesting quantitative analyses will be completed prior to the needed court date 100% of the time.

Objective 2: Increase the overall number of completed analyses a minimum of 10% from approximately 6,000 analyses per year to 6,600 analyses within the grant reporting period.

### *Program Activities and Components*

With the addition of a Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MC-Fm) system with an FID detector, Las Vegas Metro Police Department (L VMPD) has greatly increased their Clandestine Lab Analysis capabilities. The equipment purchased through this grant will allow processing of all evidence related to clandestine laboratories in a timely manner. Consequently, reports are prepared and issued for use in courts of law efficiently and effectively. The second GC/MC-Fill allows for the quantitative and qualitative analysis of other illicit drugs when not being used for Clandestine related drug cases. It also provides a much needed safety mechanism by providing a system backup.

Extensive coordination with numerous agencies has been the key to the success of the entire CODIS project for the northern Nevada forensic laboratory. The Nevada State Legislature has been very aggressive in enacting the required statutes and the Attorney General's Office has helped to guide

their implementation. Courts throughout the state are ordering convicted offenders to give DNA samples. Thousands of these samples are being collected by the Nevada Division of Parole and Probation and Department of Corrections. Both forensic laboratories in the state have been busily analyzing these samples and working together to make the CODIS project a success. Almost 1600 samples have been collected during the last twenty years from crimes committed throughout northern Nevada. The fact that these are evidence samples rather than non-evidentiary identification standards makes their analysis more rigorous and demanding. Substantial processing of the evidence to separate the DNA is often required and procedural requirements for evidence are significant.

The Evidence Management System grant for Henderson Police Department (HPD) will allow HPD to implement an improved evidence management system. Installation was completed and extensive training was provided. This system will reduce manpower and storage requirements as it includes bar code scanning and printing equipment, evidence tracking software and computer hardware. This provides a clear, accurate chain of custody for evidence. The system also allows for a physical inventory using bar code scanners and related data equipment. The inventory process will produce "exception" reports identifying items which are missing or in an incorrect location. This capability makes it faster and easier to conduct accurate inventories. Numerous police departments throughout the country have successfully incorporated bar coding and lab management software to track evidence from the time it is collected until the applicable case runs its course.

Phase III of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony's criminal justice records improvement program will benefit the community by allowing the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony to provide more effective law enforcement services. Through the use of an enhanced radio system, the tribe will be able to work with Washoe County Regional Communications System creating a safer environment for law enforcement officers.

### *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

The plan used to gauge whether the forensic laboratories projects have accomplished the objectives stated will be an ongoing process. The single criterion used to assess the effectiveness of the projects will be to monitor the number of Clandestine laboratory responses, the number of items analyzed in each case, the time required to complete the analysis, the decrease and eventual elimination of the backlog associated with these types of cases, and the number of old evidentiary samples analyzed for DNA matches.

For the northern Nevada DNA analysis, the overall value of the project was dependent upon the criminal cases "solved" with this information. As with fingerprints, a known sample collected many years ago can help identify the perpetrator of a crime today. Through the DNA database two sexual assault cases, 11 years old and 9 years old, were solved.

	Prior to grant period	End of grant period	% Increase	Goal
# Forensic unknown samples*	40	94	135%	78%
# Convicted offender samples	1995	2830	41%	40%

\*Forensic unknown samples are generated from evidence left at a crime scene that does not match any suspect.

The evaluation and success of the evidence management system must be measured on a continuing basis. The most important portion of the evidence management system is the proper storage, processing, and presentation for court appearances of the evidence. It is not uncommon for problems in evidence handling, chain of custody, processing, and proper storage techniques to make large negative impacts on the prosecution of criminals. It is difficult to spend valuable resources leading to the arrest of a violent criminal and to see the case dissolved due to faulty evidence management tools. The overall evidence management is audited regularly to insure reliability of the system. A full audit using the evidence management system will be reduced from 720 hours to 160 hours using 78% less manpower.

The success of Phase III of the Washoe County Regional Communication System through the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Project was measured through report filings. Feedback received from Washoe County will provide the basis for determining whether the project has been successful. It is too early to make a full determination; however, it appears the implementation of new communications equipment will allow RSIC to provide support to Washoe County Sheriff's Office, Washoe County School Police, Reno Police Department, Sparks Police Department and the local fire departments. The system is to provide coordinated and integrated quality services to the local agencies throughout the county.

All of the projects funded under this priority area reported success with the program. Although each program funded was unrelated, it appears each project had a positive impact on the community.



**PURPOSE AREA 15b**  
**5% SET-ASIDE - LIVE SCAN PROGRAM**  
**CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT**

*Program Overview*

There were five projects awarded for this purpose area for State Fiscal Year 2002, three funded from FY-99 Byrne and two funded from FY-00 Byrne. Total Byrne funding for these five projects was \$191,208.00. At the close of state fiscal year 2002, two of these projects were not yet completed.

All live scan fingerprint systems purchased are coordinated through the Nevada Criminal History Repository.

Nevada has a central repository for the collection of criminal justice records regarding arrest, disposition and warrant information for all felonies and selected misdemeanors. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for the operation of the Nevada Criminal Justice Information System (NCJIS). Data is provided to NCJIS from all criminal justice agencies in Nevada, most of the data is provided in the form of paper documents which requires NCJIS personnel to keypunch the information into the system.

The projects in this purpose area will provide for electronic computer interface between the local criminal justice agency computer system and NCJIS. This communication link will allow the local criminal justice agency to record data one time and have the information available in NCJIS immediately.

**Goals And Objectives**

Goal: The overall goal of this program is to upgrade the Statewide Communications Network to handle live scan traffic and enable the State Repository to receive disposition information electronically from criminal justice agencies relating primarily to felony and serious misdemeanor arrests.

Objective 1: To identify arrested persons more quickly by sending fingerprints to NCJIS electronically, and eliminate manual data entry functions of fingerprint cards. 90% of all criminal fingerprints will be processed and responded to within 24 hours.

Objective 2: To record in NCJIS all warrants, disposition and recalls in a timely manner and decrease the time it takes to transmit Nevada's arrest fingerprint cards to the FBI by 50% .

Objective 3: To increase record accuracy, timeliness and completeness of all records reported to NCJIS from several days by mail to within minutes of transmission from the live scan systems.

Objective 4: To reduce the number of fingerprint rejections by 90%.

Objective 5: To provide local law enforcement agencies with access to AFIS and WINS immediately upon the transmission of the fingerprint images through the live scan network.

#### *Program Activities/Components*

A live scan machine was installed at the Mineral County Sheriff's Office, and 100% of their detention staff was trained in its use. The system has been operating very efficiently.

The Nevada Taxicab Authority is a regulatory agency that is responsible for the regulation of all taxicabs operating in the Las Vegas area, and enforcing laws and regulations concerning the taxicab industry. Persons applying for a permit to drive a cab must meet the standards set by the State Legislature. This agency prints about 150 applicants per month. A live scan system was purchased and installed.

Four older live scan systems were upgraded: Las Vegas County Jail, Las Vegas City Jail, Henderson City Jail and the Parole & Probation Office in Reno. Additionally, new printers were purchased to replace old ones that were no longer being supported by the vendor due to their age and lack of replacement parts.

#### *Performance Measures And Evaluation Methods*

Use of the live scan fingerprint system greatly reduces errors by the booking deputies when taking an arrestee's fingerprints. It also significantly reduces the time needed to process a booking. Fingerprints need to be taken only once, even though three or more cards are needed for each arrestee. Once the accurate classifiable prints are entered into the system any number may be printed at anytime from this data.

A reduction in the time frame for fingerprints and arrest data to be forwarded to the State Repository is accomplished by transmitting the data from the fingerprint system via electronic interface with the State Repository computer system. This information can be processed through the AFIS system to determine identity and criminal history. This is an invaluable asset in obtaining a timely and accurate history on an arrestee.

#### *Program Accomplishments And Evaluation Results*

During this fiscal year four more live scan machines were upgraded, and two new machines were added to the Statewide goal of upgrading or installing live scan machines in all jails and booking facilities statewide.

With the use of the live scan fingerprinting systems, arrestees are being booked and having their fingerprints sent to the state repository in a matter of minutes rather than weeks. This is immensely important when an arrestee is using an alias.

The use of the electronic scanning beds allow deputies to see each fingerprint before it is recorded, enabling deputies to correct potentially bad fingerprints before a whole set is completed and printed. Another benefit of the live scan system is the storage of prints and information. This further increased timeliness in certain situations where an arrestee is booked and already has fingerprints on file.

The live scan fingerprint machines have almost eliminated rejected cards, saving the time consuming process of re-fingerprinted an arrestee or applicant. Criminal fingerprints received through live scan have a rejection rate of less than 1%. The Taxicab Authority has eliminated the time delay in supplying applicants with a permanent drivers permit and is also able to know much sooner if the applicant met the state standards. Operating effectiveness has been increased to the point where an applicant with prior convictions will not be allowed to drive a taxicab.

**PURPOSE AREA 24**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS**  
**RELATING TO GANGS OR YOUTH INVOLVED IN OR AT RISK OF INVOLVEMENT IN GANGS**

*Program Overview*

There were four projects in this program area for Byrne fiscal 2001, with total federal funding at \$516,358. These projects address a strategic, data-driven approach that encompasses prevention, intervention, suppression of youth gang crime and violence while targeting the upper to mid-level street gang organizations. A multifaceted approach is used, including field intelligence gathering, gang diversion, educating the community, and graffiti abatement. Site coverage included three counties and cooperative agreements with state and local agencies including: local sheriff's departments, local police departments, county juvenile programs, school districts, county and city district attorney's offices, and county Department of Family & Youth Services.

*Goals and Objectives*

Goal 1:           Reduce serious juvenile crime and gang activity in each specific area.

Objective 1:   Increase contacts and interactions with gang members and associates by increasing field interviews by 5%.

Objective 2:   Create a Youth Gang Task Force steering committee which will identify and clarify aspects of the youth gang problem, and develop a strategic plan by July 31, 2001 and meet monthly thereafter.

Goal 2:           To identify and monitor gang members of criminal street gangs and continue integration and use of central intelligence data base.

Objective 1:   Increase the collection and storage of information into the data base by 10% over the grant year.

Goal 3:           To increase community and law enforcement awareness regarding gang issues and activities.

Objective 1:   Conduct a community needs assessment by January 31, 2002, that will identify areas of service gaps and service modifications that will support prevention, intervention and suppression efforts.

- Objective 2: Provide twelve community presentations on gang issues during the grant year.
- Objective 3: Provide two-4 hour sessions of in-service training to youth corrections/police officers in the area of youth gangs addressing prevention, intervention, and suppression during the grant year.
- Objective 4: Provide two-3 hour sessions of training to youth development professionals in the area of youth gangs.

### *Program Activities/Components*

#### **Proactive Enforcement:**

Officers and detectives regularly provide specialized training in gang issues to agencies and groups in neighborhoods and communities who request help or have a high risk of gang related problems. This allows for various agencies to network more effectively, sharing information and coordinating resources in dealing with gang related issues. The officers are in contact with gang members and make their presence among gang members know on weekly and daily basis.

Gang/Graffiti presentations were made to KOH radio talk show, Hispanic parents at elementary and middle schools, D.A.R.E. classes, Charter Schools, Neighborhood Watch meetings, Neighborhood Advisory Board meetings, Rotary Club meetings, Citizens Academy, City Council meetings, Churches and other law enforcement agencies.

Receiving training and up-dated information is vital to any gang unit, as gang membership increases and decreases, new forms of criminal activity are identified and evaluated. Detectives in these four projects either received training or were instructors at conferences. Training included interview and interrogation, crime scene investigations, gang intervention and prevention, computer system tracking of gang members, gang syndicates, and sexual seduction and abuse of youth.

#### **Reactive Enforcement**

Gang task force members responded to:

- % Drive by shootings = 70
- % Incidents with firearms = 862
- % Recovered firearms = 181\*\*
- % Cocaine recovered = 1,265.65 oz. \*
- % Marijuana recovered = 632.66 oz. \*
- % Methamphetamine recovered = 3,922.5 oz. \*
- % PCP recovered = 10.33 grams \*

% Heroin recovered = 7.3 grams \*

% Ecstasy recovered = 6 grams \*

\* only one task force reporting

\*\* two task forces reporting

### *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

% To collect and evaluate statistics such as total number of crime reports received, number of court hearings, formal probation or pending cases, number of arrests and convictions, seizures, etc. Statistics are compared to past reports and to statistics on overall cases not including youth.

% To collect, evaluate and maintain files on the number of active and new gang members and gang related crimes.

% To record and evaluate after-school, summer programs and special events by number of participants, level of success on acceptance of information delivered.

% Use evaluation plan developed by case managers which include initial assessment forms, pre-test and post-test surveys ongoing interviews and assessment procedures on youths in after-school programs.

### *Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results*

The collection and evaluation of statistics between sub-grantees is still not as similar or consistent as was hoped. Thus, reporting significant statistics is difficult. This problem will continue to be addressed for future years by requiring sub-grantees to submit reports in a format that will be developed by the SAA.

Accomplishments that were consistent for the gang task forces are as follows:

% Felony arrests of gang members for the project period was 686.

% Misdemeanor arrests were 3,166.

% Total gang members on file = 7,597

% Total gang associates on file = 3,992

% Field interviews conducted = 5,826

Investigations of gang violence is very difficult since victims, witnesses, and suspects normally do not cooperate with police. However, through repeated positive contacts with local gang members, officers have developed a good rapport that is beneficial in resolving conflicts and solving crimes in the early stages.

Innovative collaborations and partnerships continue to evolve which expand upon and improving existing youth programs, particularly in neighborhoods hardest hit by gang violence. There have been over 200 agencies and programs throughout these three counties which are specifically targeting the gang issue and at-risk neighborhoods. The programs range from neighborhood initiatives (Weed and Seed programs) to school police programs.

The most effective tool police presently have in recognizing, solving, and preventing gang related crime is its automated intelligence information file. In accordance with law and department policy, officers obtain photographs and collect identifying information concerning admitted gang members and associates, many of whom are frequently involved in criminal activity. This information is provided voluntarily by gang members and entered into a computer data base known as Intel-Trak. The files are confidential and restricted to gang officers. When violent crimes occur, police are able to run partial information such as nicknames and monikers, vehicle descriptions, tattoo designs, etc. through the computer which will quickly provide identifying information to officers. Gang officers have created a valuable gang file data base since the system was implemented. Many serious gang related crimes involving hard core gang members were solved or at least produced suspect information as a result of the intelligence information stored in Intel-Trak.

Youth and gangs continue to be one of the primary concerns by the community when discussing safety and quality of life issues. Appropriately, it is essential that youth gangs be treated as a top priority. The projects working under this program area wish to continue a strong emphasis on prevention programs and more collaborations with nonprofit organizations to build better communities.

## **PURPOSE AREA 99**

### **ADMINISTRATION**

#### *Program Overview*

Two administrative projects were funded in the amount of \$402,416. The Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment (Commission) is charged with developing and updating a State Master Plan to combat substance abuse and to evaluate the effectiveness of all such programs in Nevada. The second project, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA), serves as the point of contact for U.S. Department of Justice grants for the Department of Public Safety. OCJA administers seven Department of Justice programs.

#### *Goals and Objectives*

Goal 1: The goal of the Commission is to research, evaluate, coordinate and advocate for prevention, education, enforcement and treatment efforts to control and help eliminate substance abuse in Nevada.

Objective 1: Identify critical issues regarding substance abuse within the four disciplines of education, prevention, enforcement and treatment.

Objective 2: Develop a state master plan for substance abuse education, prevention, enforcement and treatment each biennium.

Objective 3: Make recommendations to the Governor for a policy agenda/legislation relating to the abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Objective 4: Establish a program to publically recognize persons and programs that have helped to prevent and treat the abuse of drugs and alcohol and enforce laws relating to substance abuse.

Objective 5: Hold three hearings for public testimony to receive information from the public relating education, prevention, treatment and the enforcement of laws relating to drugs and alcohol.

Goal 2: It is the goal of the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance to obtain, administer, and sub-grant to state and local government agencies, grant funds from the U.S. Department of Justice, for programs that address illegal drug use, trafficking, violent crime and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.



- Objective 1: Prepare applications to apply for federal grants.
- Objective 2: Coordinate the distribution of grant funds to state and local agencies.
- Objective 3: Ensure sub-grantees' compliance with all state and federal rules, regulations and guidelines through desk audits and on-site monitoring of projects.
- Objective 4: Develop abstracts for each program area funded.
- Objective 5: Provide support, direction and technical assistance to sub-grantees as needed.
- Objective 6: Compile and submit all required reports on all funded programs for each fiscal year as well as the State Strategy.

#### *Program Activities and Components*

##### **Commission:**

The Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Enforcement and Treatment consists of fifteen members appointed by the Governor. Three members represent law enforcement, three represent education, three are accredited by the State to treat persons for drug/alcohol abuse, one represents mental health, one represents the state office of Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (BADA) and four members represent the public. They meet at least four times per year in locations throughout the state. Additionally, they hold three public hearings per year, to record testimony concerning substance abuse issues.

One clerical position works three-quarters time for the Commission. The remainder of time is spent on duties for Byrne projects.

##### **Office of Criminal Justice Assistance:**

OCJA has a staff of six professional positions, and one and one-half clerical position. One clerical position divides its time between the Commission and Byrne grants as stated above. The second clerical position (part-time) works on Byrne projects and administrative support duties at 51% time. Two professional staff, in addition to working on Byrne projects, work on the FALCON'S NEST Program which is described later in this section. The staff performs desk audits on every claim for reimbursement received from sub-grantees. Staff assists sub-grantees

with financial claims and ensure their compliance with State and Federal rules, regulations and guidelines.

OCJA staff conducts site visits to monitor, audit and evaluate the sub-grantee projects, and often attend special functions or meetings of the sub-grantees when requested. Equipment purchased with grant funds is carefully logged for each sub-grant and physically inspected during on-site visits. Due to the vast distances between communities, and the lack of available transportation to rural areas, it is not possible for the small staff to conduct on-site visits to each sub-grantee every year. However, there is frequent telephone contact and quarterly progress reports are a requirement.

OCJA researches and develops the “State and Local Drug Control Strategy” as well as the abstracts, the annual report and the project application packages. The Project Director’s Manual which is issued to each project director and fiscal manager to assist them in the managing of their grant program was updated this year.

As training is a vital mechanism in continued administration of federal grants and in aiding sub-grantees with technical assistance; OCJA staff attended financial and program training sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice.

#### *Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods*

Performance measures for the Commission are:

- % Number of critical issues identified each year regarding substance abuse within the four disciplines of education, prevention, enforcement and treatment.
- % Number of individuals or programs publically recognized which helped prevent or treat issues of substance abuse.
- % Number of recommendations made to the Governor annually for policy on substance abuse.
- % Number of hearings held annually for public testimony.

Performance measures for the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance are:

- % Percent of grant applications submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice which are obtained.
- % Number of awards distributed to sub-grantees.
- % Percent of desk audits performed on claims for reimbursement.

- % Percent of on-site monitoring of sub-grantees to measure effectiveness of their program.
- % Percent of on-site financial audits of sub-grantees to assess fiscal accountability.
- % Number of staff trained in both program and financial management to enable them to assist sub-grantees with technical assistance.

### *Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results*

#### **Commission**

The Commission's duties consist of: gathering information and making recommendations to the Governor to be included in the State Master Plan; preparing proposed legislation; coordination of services relating to mental health with services relating to substance abuse; determining which facilities should have both mental health specialists and substance abuse counselors and determining the cost of implementation; redefining the Commission's goals and producing a new strategic plan.

The Commission submitted the State Master Plan to the Governor's office and members of the State Legislature. The Master Plan forms a guideline to the state for developing a coordinated approach to the problem of substance abuse and encourages the policy makers to commit to making the ongoing effort required to address the substance abuse issues in Nevada.

The Master Plan made four recommendations:

- % Create a statistical analysis center to act as a clearing house for all substance abuse information and programs within the state.
- % Establish an ongoing public awareness campaign to inform Nevadans of all ages of the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse.
- % Make a State commitment to set realistic goals for increasing the available treatment capacity.
- % Increase the abilities of the law enforcement and criminal/juvenile justice system to become effective partners with the treatment community to break the cycle of substance abuse.

A new subcommittee was formed:

- % Enforcement and Treatment Collaboration recommend steps to increase the abilities of law enforcement to become effective partners with the treatment community to break the cycle of addiction.

Three hearings were held for public testimony this year. Information obtained from these hearings regarding Nevada's drug abuse problems is used in the State Master Plan (Attachment A). Representatives from treatment centers, school districts, criminal justice offices and the general public submitted their concerns and information. Concerns included topics including education, prevention, treatment and most of all funding issues. Four regular meetings and thirteen subcommittee meetings were also held.

### **Office of Criminal Justice Assistance**

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was successful in obtaining 100% of the grants applied for including the following U. S. Department of Justice grants during this fiscal year:

Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant	\$4,024,369
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant	\$ 592,856
Violent Offender Incarceration Grant	\$2,322,870
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	\$ 132,685
Criminal History Improvement	\$ 810,000
Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program	\$ 17,742
National Incidence Based Reporting System	\$ 330,955

Additionally, the following performance indicators were met:

- % Forty Byrne awards were distributed to sub-grantees.
- % Performed desk audits on 100% of the projects. All problems resolved satisfactorily, no findings to report.
- % On-site monitoring visits were accomplished on 29% of the projects.
- % On-site auditing visits were accomplished on 10% of the projects.
- % Abstracts were completed and submitted to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- % The 2001 Annual Report was completed and submitted to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- % Single audits were tracked and reviewed for the prior year's projects, no findings to report.
- % Staff provided three technical assistance trainings for sub-grantees and applicants.

Due to several positions being vacated during the year, monitoring and auditing visits completed were less than projected. The administrator's position was vacated the last half of the year and

has not yet been filled. One professional position, Program Officer, was vacated half way through the year and the second Program Officer position was vacated the last quarter of the year and has recently been filled.

The Office of Criminal Justice, by the authority of the Governor and pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act, activated the “Federal Assistant Liaison Connecting Officials of Nevada - Networking Equipment Support Team” or “FALCON’S NEST.” This team comprised of members of Public Safety Divisions and the Department of Administration, Purchasing Division have been tasked with the following mission:

To support the Governor in his vision to reduce crime and delinquency and its adverse effects upon the citizens of this state by providing all Nevada law enforcement agencies with the equipment necessary to protect the public.

FALCON’S NEST implemented two programs designed to assist agencies in providing additional equipment for their law enforcement efforts. The 1033 (Excess Property Program) allows State and local law enforcement agencies to procure military equipment from the Department of Defense at no cost. The 1122 (Law Enforcement Equipment Purchase Program) allows agencies to purchase new equipment through the Federal Supply System (at government rates). These programs expand the limited budget resources, provide Nevada Peace Officers with additional public safety equipment, benefit the taxpayers, and protect Nevada’s citizens.

During the last state fiscal year Nevada law enforcement agencies screened and received excess (free) property from the 1033 Program (FALCON’S NEST) valued at \$734,619. The equipment was procured from the Department of Defense without cost. Equipment ranging from boats to tools was procured and distributed to Nevada’s law enforcement agencies.

The total for equipment purchases made under the 1122 Program resulted in a total savings of \$204,332 in taxpayer resources below the comparable retail cost.